

MUSIC - UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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Д. ШОСТАКОВИЧ
НОВЫЙ
БАВИАЛОН
ПАРТИТУРА

M
1003
S548N4



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CR

D. SHOSTAKOVICH
Op. 17 (1929)

NEW BABYLON

Suite from Music to the Film
Score

SOVIET COMPOSER
MOSCOW

Д. ШОСТАКОВИЧ
Соч. 17 (1929)

ЦОВЫЙ БАВИЛО

Сюита из музыки к кинофильму
Партитура

СОВЕТСКИЙ КОМПОЗИТОР
МОСКВА 1976

Фильм «Новый Вавилон» поставлен на Ленинградской киностудии в 1928 году (вышел на экраны в начале 1929 г.).

Кинематограф был в ту пору «юным», в кинотеатрах картины демонстрировались под оркестр, исполнявший подобранную дирижером музыку, большей частью стандартную; в маленьких театрах фильм «иллюстрировал» пианист.

Заканчивая «Новый Вавилон», мы, его авторы и постановщики, решили заказать специальное музыкальное оформление. Нам рекомендовали молодого, но уже известного в Ленинграде композитора Дмитрия Шостаковича.

Он посмотрел фильм и согласился написать к нему музыку.

Задача была нелегкой.

Фабула фильма была достаточно проста. В первых частях — Париж 1870 года, с его магазинами, вокзалами, увеселительными садами, Париж, ожидающий побед в войне с пруссаками.

Но приходит известие о поражении французов.

Париж осажден немцами. Голод.

Героиня фильма, дочь сапожника, продавщица модного магазина Луиза встретила на улице голодного солдата Жана, привела его к своим родителям, дала поесть.

Жан, туповатый крестьянин, больше всего не хочет воевать.

Буржуазные власти Парижа боятся рабочих, не желающих сдачи города пруссакам. Они пытаются отнять у народа сделанные на его средства пушки. Парижане не допускают этого; 18 марта 1871 года провозглашена Коммуна.

Буржуазия бежит из города в Версаль, уводя с собою сбитых с толку солдат, среди них — Жан, которого тщетно пытается удержать Луиза.

Начинается борьба Версаля с парижскими рабочими.

Версальцы врываются в Париж, громят баррикады. Опьяненный вином и посулами хозяев, Жан убивает на баррикаде отца Луизы. Ее берут в плен.

Осознавший беду, солдат пытается спасти ее, но поздно: арестованных отвели на кладбище Пер-

Лашез. Здесь вновь Жан встречается с Луизой; по винуясь приказу, роет для нее могилу.

Фильм заканчивался надписью на стене: «Да здравствует Коммуна!».

Большим препятствием для композитора был монтаж фильма, сложный и во многом путаный. Действие беспрестанно перебрасывалось из одного места в другое, монтажные куски (кадры) были настолько короткими, что мелькали перед зрителем.

Д. Д. Шостакович к тому времени имел некоторый опыт в иллюстрации кинолент: учась в консерватории, он вечерами играл в кинотеатре на Невском.

К созданию партитуры «Нового Вавилона» он подошел с отличавшей его серьезностью: ознакомился с музыкой той эпохи, в особенности народными и революционными песнями и — для характеристики буржуазии — опереттами Оффенбаха.

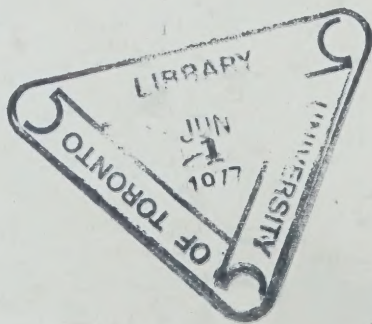
Музыка композитора, необычайно эмоциональная и точная, во многом повышала качество фильма. Задорные, трескучие мелодии галопов и вальсов в первой части сменялись в дальнейшем лирическими кусками и подлинно трагедийными фразами; особенно удалась автору сцена, когда под звуки разухабистого канкана германские кавалеристы мчатся на Париж.

Уже в этой первой работе для кино Д. Д. Шостакович поднял значение музыки в фильме; неслучайно с его именем связано много картин, известных всему миру: «Златые горы», «Встречный», «Великий гражданин», «Подруги», «Зоя» и другие.

Творчество Козинцева и мое с 1928 года тесно связано с именем Шостаковича: он написал прекрасную музыку для нашего фильма «Одна» и к трем сериям «Трилогии о Максиме», а также музыку к двум шекспировским фильмам Козинцева: «Гамлет» и «Король Лир».

В истории советского киноискусства музыка Дмитрия Шостаковича к фильму «Новый Вавилон» представляет неповторимое явление; с нею в мировое кино пришла подлинная высокая музыка.

Леонид Трауберг



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Шестнадцатого ноября 1908 года в Париже состоялась премьера фильма Кальметта и Ле Баржи «Убийство герцога Гиза». Фильм был немой, и музыку для его сопровождения написал Камилл Сен-Санс, впервые обратившийся к симфоническому оркестру в эпоху кинематографа, довольствовавшегося до той поры услугами пианиста-иллюстратора. С этого дня звучание симфонического оркестра стало неотъемлемым компонентом кинематографического действия. Будучи в значительной степени обезличен в конце десятых годов нашего века печально известной «Кинотекой Бече»*, оркестр вновь становится важным «действующим лицом» фильма, что было обусловлено приходом в кинематограф крупных композиторов. Так, в 1922 году Артур Онеггер пишет музыку для фильма Ганса «Колесо», посвященного железным дорогам. Годом позже эта музыка в несколько ином аспекте возродилась в знаменитом «Пасифике 231». В 1923 году во Франции появляется фильм «Бесчеловечная» — результат содружества режиссера Марселя Л. Эрбье, художника Фернана Леже и композитора Дариуса Мийо. Через четыре года Мийо пишет музыку еще к двум фильмам — «Маленькой Лили» Альберто Кавальканти и «Актюалитэ» — музыку к несуществующему фильму, представляющую собой пародию на музыкальное сопровождение кинохроники. К несуществующему же фильму в 1929 году сочиняет Арнольд Шёнберг свою «Сопроводительную музыку к фильмовой сцене», исполненную в концерте под управлением Отто Клемперера. В 1928 году интересные опыты в области киномузыки предпринимает Пауль Хиндемит — музыка к фильму «Кот Феликс в цирке» для механического органа и музыка к экспериментальному фильму Ганса Рихтера «Утреннее привидение» для механического рояля.

Первым русским композитором, «внедрившим» симфонический оркестр со специально написанной для данного фильма музыкой в кинематограф, был двадцатитрехлетний Дмитрий Шостакович**. В 1929 году он пишет музыку для фильма Григория Козинцева и Льва Трауберга «Новый Вавилон». Ко времени написания «Нового Вавилона» Шостако-

вич был уже известным мастером, автором двух симфоний и оперы «Нос», поэтому неудивительно, что в «Новом Вавилоне» он вновь продемонстрировал нам неповторимость своего гения. Поражало мощное, насыщенное звучание чрезвычайно скромной по составу партитуры, особая «терпкость» интонационного строя, исключительная театральность, киногеничность музыки, ее яркость, блеск шостаковического юмора. А как интересны цитаты в этой музыке! Здесь и бессмертные песни Французской революции, и популярнейшие мелодии Оффенбаха («Прекрасная Елена» и «Орфей в аду»), и даже их совместное звучание; совершенно неожидан Чайковский с его «Старинной французской песенкой» из «Детского альбома», тонко «отретушированной» Шостаковичем. Многие эпизоды предвосхищают будущие сочинения композитора, слышны интонации Четвертой и Седьмой симфоний, «Катерины Измайловой»...

В Государственном центральном музее музыкальной культуры им. Глинки хранится рукопись партитуры «Нового Вавилона». Именно с нее в 1929 году были расписаны партии для исполнения в кинотеатрах Ленинграда. К сожалению, в рукописной партитуре множество неточностей, возникших, по всей вероятности, из-за чрезвычайно быстрого темпа работы и, кроме того, болезненного состояния композитора. Эти неточности удесятились в оркестровых партиях «при помощи» непрофессиональных и нерадивых переписчиков — в результате практическая невозможность исполнения музыки и снятие ее после двух-трех дней демонстрации фильма...

Год назад я обнаружил комплект оркестровых партий «Нового Вавилона» в Государственной библиотеке им. Ленина. Сравнивая ноту за нотой, такт за тактом в партиях и рукописной партитуре, я составил заново партитуру музыки к фильму «Новый Вавилон».

Настоящее издание представляет собой сюиту из этой музыки, сделанную мной при помощи купирования буквальных повторов одного и того же материала, возвращения к темам первой части в финале и объединения двух тем воедино (Шостаковича и Оффенбаха) на последних страницах сюиты, наподобие соединения «Марсельезы» с оффенбаховской темой из «Орфея в аду», выполненного самим Шостаковичем. Сюита из музыки к фильму «Новый Вавилон» записана на грампластинку ансамблем солистов Московской филармонии под моим управлением.

Геннадий Рождественский

* «Кинотека Бече» — собрание музыкальных трафаретов «на любой случай», составленное композитором Джузеппе Бече. Характерны их названия: «Приближающаяся опасность», «Страстное волнение» и т. д.

** М. М. Ипполитов-Иванов, написавший в 1908 году музыку к немому фильму А. Дранкова «Стенька Разин», допускал замену оркестра хором, фортепиано или граммофонной пластинкой.

ORCHESTRA

Flauto
Oboe
Clarinetto (B)
Fagotto

2 Corni (F)
Tromba (B)
Trombone

3 esecutori

Timpani
Triangolo
Tamburino
Tamburo
Piatti
Cassa
Tam-tam
Flessatono
Silofono

Piano

Violini I
Violini II
Viola
Violoncelli
Contrabassi

Durata 50'

НОВЫЙ ВАВИЛОН

Сюита из музыки к кинофильму

NEW BABYLON

Suite from Music to the Film

Д. ШОСТАКОВИЧ
D. SHOSTAKOVICH
Op. 17 (1929)

ВОЙНА I WAR

Allegro non troppo

Flauto

Oboe

Clarinetto(B)

Fagotto

2 Corni(F) I II

Tromba(B)

Trombone

Piatti

Violini I

Violini II

Viola

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

Cor. I II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Timp.

Ptti

Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Timp.

Arch.

5

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Timp.

P-tti

Archi

arco

arco

arco

arco

6

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Timp.

7

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

P-tti

9

pizz.

Arch.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

10

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *mf*

Cor. I *a2*

Cor. II

Tr-ba *f*

Tr-ne *f*

Timp.

Tr-lo

T-ro

10

Archi

FL

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Timp.

Archi

Timp.

Archi

The musical score is for page 12, marked with rehearsal mark 11. It features a woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and a brass section (Cor. I, Cor. II, Trumpet, Trombone) with rests. The percussion section includes a pair of timpani. The string section (Archi) is active, marked 'arco'. The score is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The woodwinds and brass have rests, while the strings and percussion are active. The strings are marked 'arco' and the tympani has 'f' and 'p' dynamics. The score is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *mf*

Cor. I *a2*

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Tr-lo

Cassa

Archi

pizz.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Tr-lo

Archi

T-ro

Archi

arco

p

p

p

p

p

p

T-ro

Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Timp.

T-ro

Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Tr-lo

Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Tr-lo

Archi

[illegible]

C 4191 K

Archi

Measures 17-21 of the string section. Measure 17: Violin I has a half note Bb, Violin II has a half note Bb, Viola has a half note Bb, and Cello/Double Bass has a half note Bb. Measure 18: Violin I has a half note Bb, Violin II has a half note Bb, Viola has a half note Bb, and Cello/Double Bass has a half note Bb. Measure 19: Violin I has a half note Bb, Violin II has a half note Bb, Viola has a half note Bb, and Cello/Double Bass has a half note Bb. Measure 20: Violin I has a half note Bb, Violin II has a half note Bb, Viola has a half note Bb, and Cello/Double Bass has a half note Bb. Measure 21: Violin I has a half note Bb, Violin II has a half note Bb, Viola has a half note Bb, and Cello/Double Bass has a half note Bb.

Cor. I
Cor. II

18

19

I

p

Archi

arco

Measures 18-19. Measure 18: Cor. I and Cor. II are silent. Archi (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) play a half note Bb. Measure 19: Cor. I and Cor. II are silent. Archi (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) play a half note Bb. Measure 20: Cor. I and Cor. II are silent. Archi (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) play a half note Bb. Measure 21: Cor. I and Cor. II are silent. Archi (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) play a half note Bb. Measure 22: Cor. I and Cor. II are silent. Archi (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) play a half note Bb.

Ob.

Cor. I
Cor. II

Tr-ba

20

p

Archi

Measures 20-24. Measure 20: Ob. is silent. Cor. I and Cor. II play a half note Bb. Tr-ba is silent. Archi (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) play a half note Bb. Measure 21: Ob. is silent. Cor. I and Cor. II play a half note Bb. Tr-ba is silent. Archi (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) play a half note Bb. Measure 22: Ob. is silent. Cor. I and Cor. II play a half note Bb. Tr-ba is silent. Archi (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) play a half note Bb. Measure 23: Ob. is silent. Cor. I and Cor. II play a half note Bb. Tr-ba is silent. Archi (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) play a half note Bb. Measure 24: Ob. is silent. Cor. I and Cor. II play a half note Bb. Tr-ba is silent. Archi (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) play a half note Bb.

[illegible]

Archi

solo tutti

22

T-ro

Archi

pizz.

pizz.

T-ro

Archi

23

Cor. I
Cor. II

con sord.
pp

I

T-ro

Archi

arco
spiccato

T-ro

Archi

24

T-ro

Archi

tutti

pizz.

arco

T-ro

Archi

=

25

26

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

T-ro

Archi

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Timp.

Archi

Archi

Archi

[30]

31

32

Ob. *p*

Cor. I *p*

Cor. II *p*

Tr-ba *p*

Archi

Ob.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Sil.

Archi *pizz.*

33

Sil.

Archi *pizz.*

34

colla bacch.

fespr.

35

A

Archi

A musical score for strings (Archi) consisting of five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. The first four measures show a melodic line in the first bass staff, while the other staves have rests. The last two measures show a more complex texture with multiple staves playing.

Fless.

Archi

36

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I
II

Tr-ne

Fless.

Archi

pizz.

f pizz.

f pizz.

f pizz.

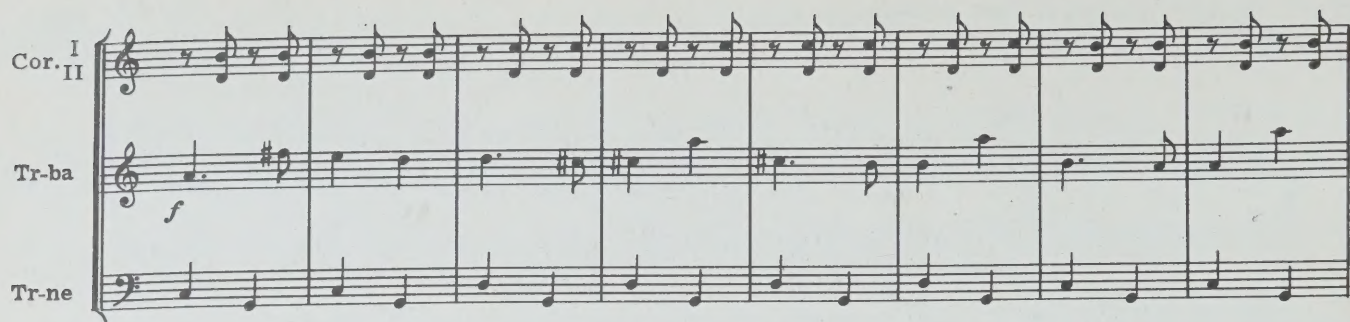
f pizz.

f

Cor. I
Cor. II

Tr-ba

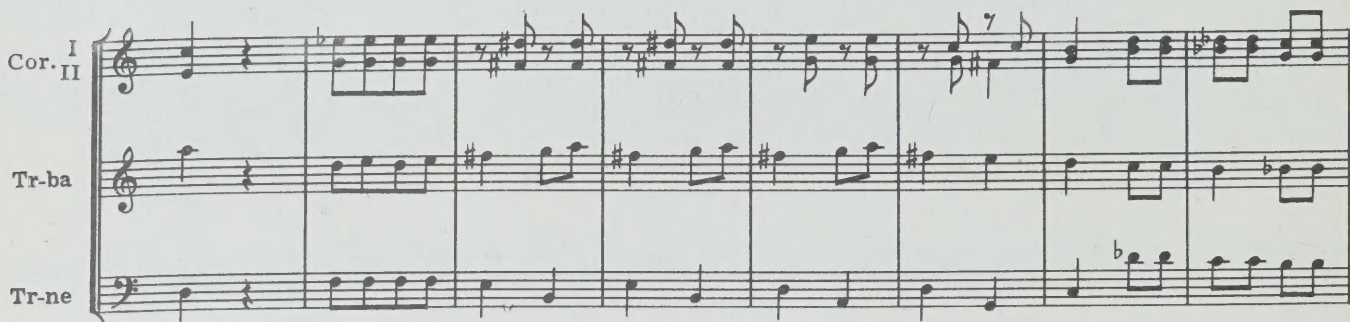
Tr-ne



Cor. I
Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

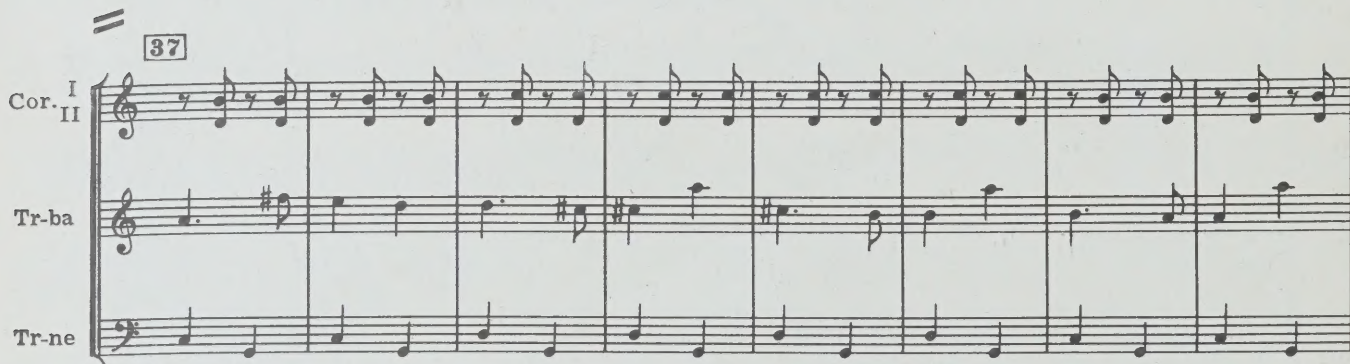


37

Cor. I
Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne



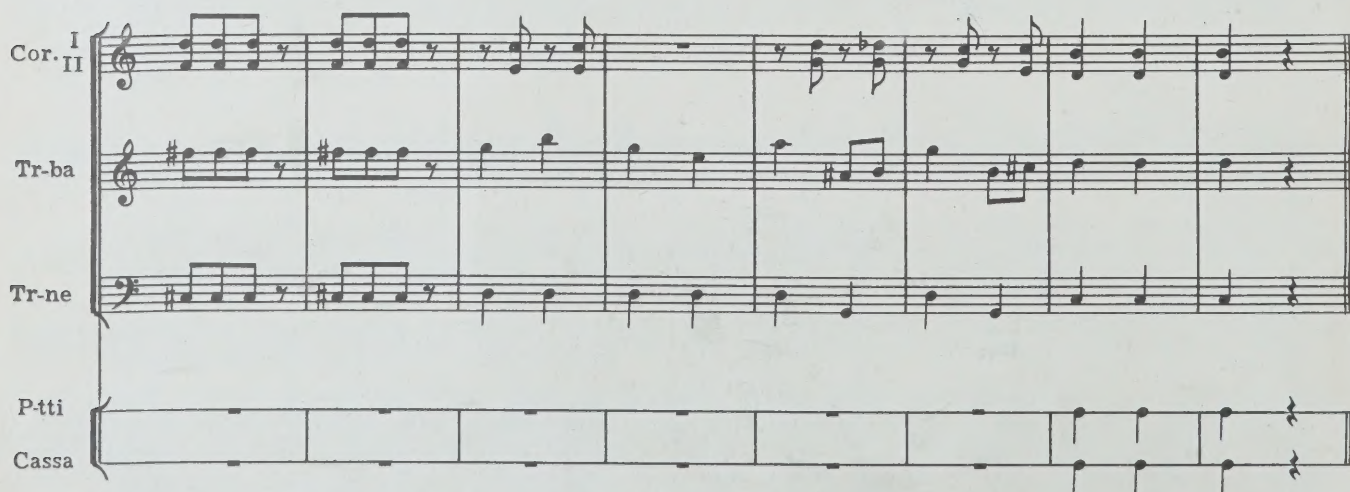
Cor. I
Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Ptti

Cassa



ПАРИЖ

II

PARIS

Allegro moderato

Flauto

Oboe

Clarinetto(B)

Fagotto

2 Corni(F) I II

Tromba

Trombone

Piatti

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

38

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

T-ro

Archi

[illegible]

C 4191 K

Ob. 42

Cl.

Cor. I
II

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

dim. *p*

p

p

p

p

p

Cl.

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

43

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I
II

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

p espr.

f *dim.*

mf

C 4191 K

47

solo

*p espress.**pp**pp**pp**pp*

Archi

48

Archi

49

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I
Cor. II*p espress.*

tutti

Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

Archi

A musical score for strings (Archi) consisting of five staves. The top three staves are for Violins I, Violins II, and Violas, all in treble clef. The bottom two staves are for Cellos and Double Basses, both in bass clef. The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first four measures show the strings playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with the violins and violas playing a melodic line. The fifth measure is a whole rest for all parts. The sixth measure shows the strings playing a final chord, with the violins and violas playing a melodic line. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a clear layout and a professional appearance.

Handwritten musical score for Cor. I, II and Archi. The score is written on a system of staves. The top staff is for Cor. I, II, and the bottom staff is for Archi. The music is in 2/4 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* and *pp*. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

51

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

f

solo

f espress.

Archi

53

Cor. I
II

Tr-ne

Archi

Cl. *p*

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ne

Archi

p

p

p

p

Cl.

Archi

55

Cl.

Archi

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

Cl. 56

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

Cor. I
II 57

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

Cl.

Fag.

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Ptti

Archi

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

P-tti

Archi

Tr-ne *p gliss.* *gliss.*

Archi

60

Archi

61

Archi

[62]

Cl. *p*

Archi

[63]

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Tr-ba

Tr-ne *p*

Archi

solo

Fag.

Archi *p*

Fl. 41

Ob.

65

tutti

Archi

Fl.

Cl.

Cor. I II

Tr-ba

66

Archi

Cor. I II

Tr-ba

67

Archi

$\equiv$

C 4191 K

69

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Archi

=

70

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Archi

Tr-ba

Musical score for Tr-ba and Archi. The Tr-ba part is in the upper staff, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Archi part is in the lower staff, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The Tr-ba part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Archi part provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some movement in the lower register.

=

72

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Musical score for Cor. I II, Tr-ba, and Archi. The Cor. I II part is in the upper staff, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Tr-ba part is in the middle staff, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Archi part is in the lower staff, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The Cor. I II part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Tr-ba part provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some movement in the lower register. The Archi part provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some movement in the lower register. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

73

Cl.

Archi

Archi

pizz.
arco
f
pizz.
f
pizz.
f
pizz.
f
pizz.

Cl. *p*

Fag. *p*

Cor. I
II *p*

Archi *arco* *p* *f*

Cor. I
II *p*

Tr-ba *p*

Tr-ne *p*

T-ro *p*

Archi *p*

Tr-ba *f*

Archi *f* *arco* *f*

Archi

=

Ob.
Cl.
V-ni I
V-ni II
V-le
V-c.

79

=

Cor. I
II
Tr-ba
T-ro
V-ni I
V-ni II
V-le
V-c.

80

cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.

8

ff
ff
ff
ff

Fag. *ff*

Cor. I *ff*

Tr-ba *ff*

Tr-ne *ff*

T-ro

V-c. *ff*

Cb. *ff*

=

81

82

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Fag.

Cor. I *ff*

Tr-ba *ff*

Tr-ne *ff*

T-ro

V-ni I *ff*

V-ni II *ff*

V-le *ff*

V-c. *ff*

Cb. *ff*

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Tr-ba

Archi

83

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Ptti

p cresc.

Archi

This musical score page contains measures 84 through 88. It is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 84-88) includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor I and II (Cor. I, II), Trumpet (Tr-ba), Trombone (Tr-ne), Trombone (T-ro), Percussion (Ptti), and Strings (Archi). The woodwinds and strings play a complex, fast-moving melody, while the brass instruments provide harmonic support. The second system (measures 89-93) continues the orchestration, with the woodwinds and strings maintaining their melodic lines and the brass instruments providing harmonic support. The score is written in a standard musical notation with various clefs, key signatures, and dynamic markings.

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
T-ro
Ptti
Archi

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
T-ro
Archi

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
T-ro

Archi

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
T-ro

Archi

86

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Cor. I

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

T-ro

Archi

I

ff

[87]

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

T-ro

Archi

ff

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

T-ro

Archi

Archi

Archi

88

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Archi

= 90

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

T-ro

Archi

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

P-tti

ord.

Archi

91

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

P-tti

Archi

This musical score page, numbered 56, contains two systems of staves for a symphonic or operatic ensemble. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor. I & II, Trumpet (Tr-ba), Trombone (Tr-ne), P-tti (Piano), and a section of Archi (Strings) with four staves. The second system continues with the same instruments, excluding the P-tti part. The woodwind and string parts feature complex melodic lines with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped with slurs. The brass parts (Cor., Tr-ba, Tr-ne) provide harmonic support with sustained notes and some rhythmic patterns. The P-tti part in the first system consists of a few initial notes followed by rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C) based on the notation.

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
P-tti
Archi

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Archi

[92]

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Tt.

Archi

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

[93]

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Tr-ba

Archi

ff

ff

ff

58

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

This musical score shows measures 58 through 61 for three woodwind instruments: Flute (FL.), Oboe (Ob.), and Clarinet (Cl.). The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Flute and Oboe parts are identical, while the Clarinet part has some differences in the later measures. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*. Measure numbers 58, 59, 60, and 61 are indicated at the top of the staves.

Archi

A musical score for strings, labeled "Archi". It consists of five staves. The top two staves are for Violins I and II, the third is for Violas, and the bottom two are for Cellos and Double Basses. The music is in 4/4 time and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

94

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

A musical score for strings (Archi) consisting of five staves. The first three staves are for Violins I, Violins II, and Violas, all using treble clefs. The last two staves are for Cellos and Double Basses, both using bass clefs. The score is divided into six measures. In the first measure, the Violins I and II, and Viola parts have whole rests. The Cello and Double Bass parts have a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter rest. In the subsequent five measures, all parts have whole rests.

Fl. Ob. Cl. Fag. Cor. I Tr-ba Tr-ne

Archi

pizz.

a2

Fl. Ob. Cl. Fag. Cor. I Tr-ba Tr-ne

Archi

a2

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

P-tti

Archi

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

P-tti

Cassa

Archi

97

Cl.

Fag.

Cassa

V-c.

C-b.

Cl.

Fag.

Cassa

V-c.

C-b.

98

Cl.

Fag.

Cassa

V-c.

C-b.

This musical score page, numbered 62, contains measures 99 through 104. The instrumentation includes Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cassa (Cassa), Violini I and II (V-ni I, V-ni II), Viola (V-le), Violoncello (V-c.), Contrabasso (C-b.), and Archi (Archi). The score is written in 2/4 time. Measures 99-104 are marked with a box containing the number 99. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the brass instruments (Cassa, V-c., C-b.) play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The strings are marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The woodwinds (Cl., Fag.) play a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The brass instruments (Cassa, V-c., C-b.) play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The strings are marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The woodwinds (Cl., Fag.) play a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The brass instruments (Cassa, V-c., C-b.) play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The strings are marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic.

Cl.

Fag.

Cassa

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

99

Cl.

Cassa

Archi

Cl.

Cassa

Archi

[illegible]

101

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Ptti

Cassa

V-ni I

V-c.

C-b.

arco

f

arco

f

cresc.

102

Cor. I
Cor. II

Tr. ba

Tr. ne

P. tti

Cassa

Vle

V. c.

C. b.

arco

f

Cor. I
Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

P-tti

Cassa

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

P-tti

Cassa

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

103

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Cassa

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

pp

pp

pp

pp

Fag.
 Cor. I
 Ptti
 Cassa
 Vle
 V.c.
 C.b.
 Fag.
 Cassa
 V-ni I
 V-ni II
 Vle
 V.c.
 C.b.
 Cassa
 Archi

104
 arco
p cresc.
 arco
p

•

C 4191 K

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Ptti
Cassa
Archi
Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Cassa
Archi

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
II
Tr-ne
Archi
Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
P-tti
Cassa
Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Ptti

Cassa

Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I
II

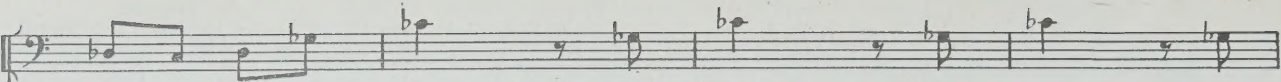
Tr-ba

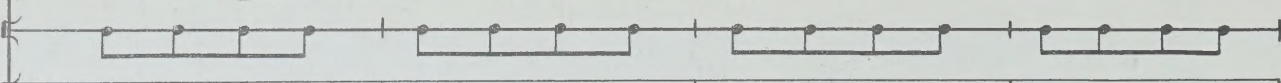
Tr-ne

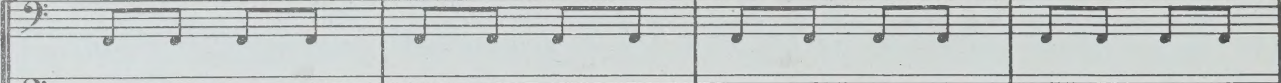
Ptti

Cassa

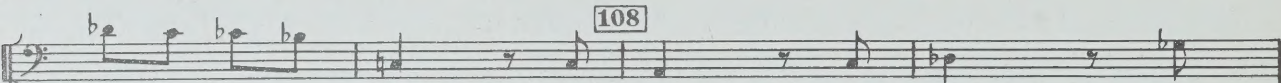
Archi

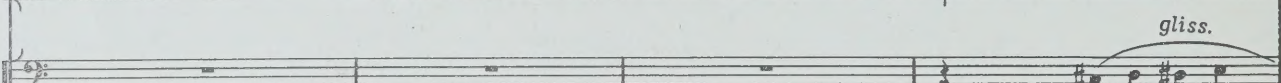
Fag. 

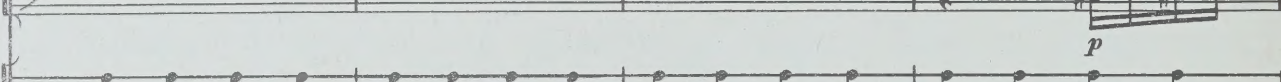
Cassa 

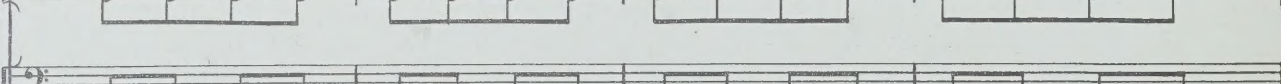
V.c. 

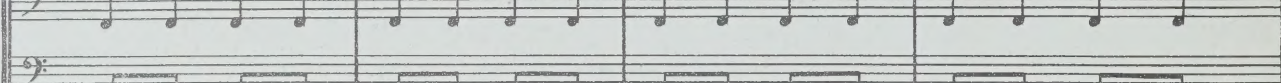
C.b. 

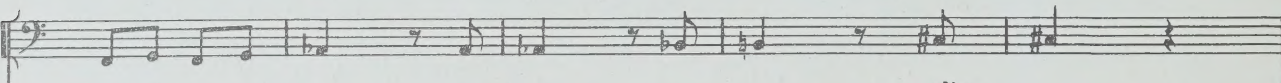
Fag. 

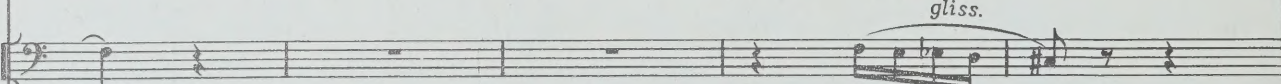
Tr-ne 

Cassa 

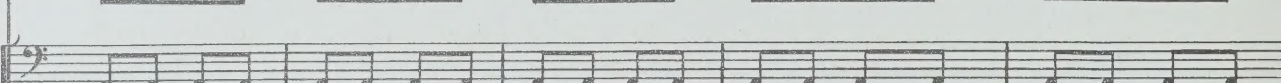
V.c. 

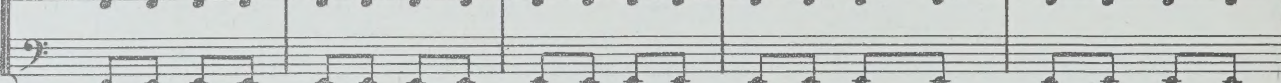
C.b. 

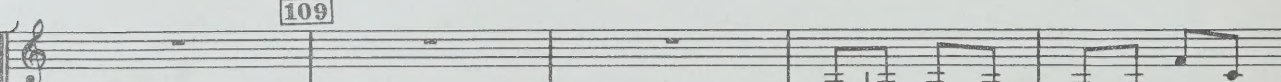
Fag. 

Tr-ne 

Cassa 

V.c. 

C.b. 

Cl. 

Fag. 

Cassa 

V.c. 

C.b. 

110

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

V-c.

C-b.

ff

f

f

ff

ff

f

111

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Cassa

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Cassa

Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Timp.

Archi

attacca

The musical score is written for a full orchestra. The first system consists of four staves: Cor. I/II (two staves), Tr-ba (one staff), Cassa (one staff), and Archi (three staves). The second system consists of nine staves: Fl. (one staff), Ob. (one staff), Cl. (one staff), Fag. (one staff), Cor. I/II (two staves), Tr-ba (one staff), Tr-ne (one staff), Timp. (one staff), and Archi (three staves). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes Cor. I/II, Tr-ba, Cassa, and Archi. The second system includes Fl., Ob., Cl., Fag., Cor. I/II, Tr-ba, Tr-ne, Timp., and Archi. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes Cor. I/II, Tr-ba, Cassa, and Archi. The second system includes Fl., Ob., Cl., Fag., Cor. I/II, Tr-ba, Tr-ne, Timp., and Archi. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Largo

Largo

Flauto

Oboe

Clarinetto (B)

Timpani

Viole

Violoncelli

112

Timp.

Vle

Vc.

113

Vle

Vc.

114

Fag.

Vle

Vc.

C-b.

pp

Fag.

Vle

Vc.

C-b.

115

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

116

V-niII

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

Ob.

Fag.

V-niI

V-niII

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

117

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

118

Cor. I
II

Archi

Ob.

Cor. I
II

p cresc.

Archi

119

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Archi

C 4191 K

121

122

Tr-ba *pp*

Tr-ne *pp*

P-tti

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c. *pp*

C-b. *pp*

p

p

p

p

P-tti

Archi

123

Fl. *p*

Cl. *p*

Cor. I *p*

Cor. II *p*

Tr-ba *p*

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

a2

p cresc.

p cresc.

124

FL. *f*

Ob.

Cl.

Fag. *f*

Cor. I

Cor. II

Archi *f* *ff*

125

FL.

Ob. *fff* *dim.*

Cl. *fff* *dim.*

Fag.

Tr-ba *f* *fff* *dim.*

P-tti *fff* *dim.*

Archi *fff* *dim.*

The first system of the musical score includes staves for Fag. (Bassoon), P-tti (Piano), V-le (Violoncello), V-c. (Violoncello), and C.b. (Contrabasso). The Fag. and P-tti parts are mostly rests. The V-le part begins with a melodic line in the right hand, marked *pp*. The V-c. part begins with a melodic line in the left hand, marked *pp*. The C.b. part begins with a melodic line in the left hand, marked *pp*.

126

Ptti

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

pp

127

Cor. I
Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

T-ro

Ptti

Vni II

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

128

Cor. I
Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

T-ro

Ptti

Vni I

Vni II

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

T-ro

Ptti

Archi

ОПЕРЕТТА

IV

ОПЕРЕТТА

Moderato

Oboe *pp*

Clarinetto (B) *pp*

Fagotto *pp*

Ob. 129

Cl.

Fag.

Ob. 130

Cl.

Fag.

Cl.

Fag.

131

FL.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

p

Measures 131-132: Flute (FL.) has rests. Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Fag.) play eighth-note patterns. Cor. I plays eighth notes. Measure 133: Flute (FL.) has a key signature change to two flats and plays a sixteenth-note pattern. Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Fag.) have rests. Cor. I has a rest. Ptti (Piccolo) enters with a dotted half note. Violoncello (V.c.) and Contrabass (Cb.) enter with eighth-note patterns.

132

FL.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Ptti

V.c.

Cb.

f

Measures 132-133: Flute (FL.) plays a sixteenth-note pattern. Clarinet (Cl.) has a whole note. Bassoon (Fag.) plays eighth notes. Cor. I has a whole note. Ptti has a dotted half note. V.c. and Cb. play eighth-note patterns. Measure 134: Cor. I and II play eighth-note patterns. Ptti, V.c., and Cb. have rests.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Vni I

Vni II

Vle

V.c.

Cb.

f

Measures 133-134: Cor. I and II play eighth-note patterns. Vni I and Vni II play eighth notes. Vle plays eighth notes. V.c. and Cb. play eighth-note patterns. Measure 135: Cor. I and II play eighth-note patterns. Vni I, Vni II, Vle, V.c., and Cb. have rests.

133

Archl

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Ptti

Archl

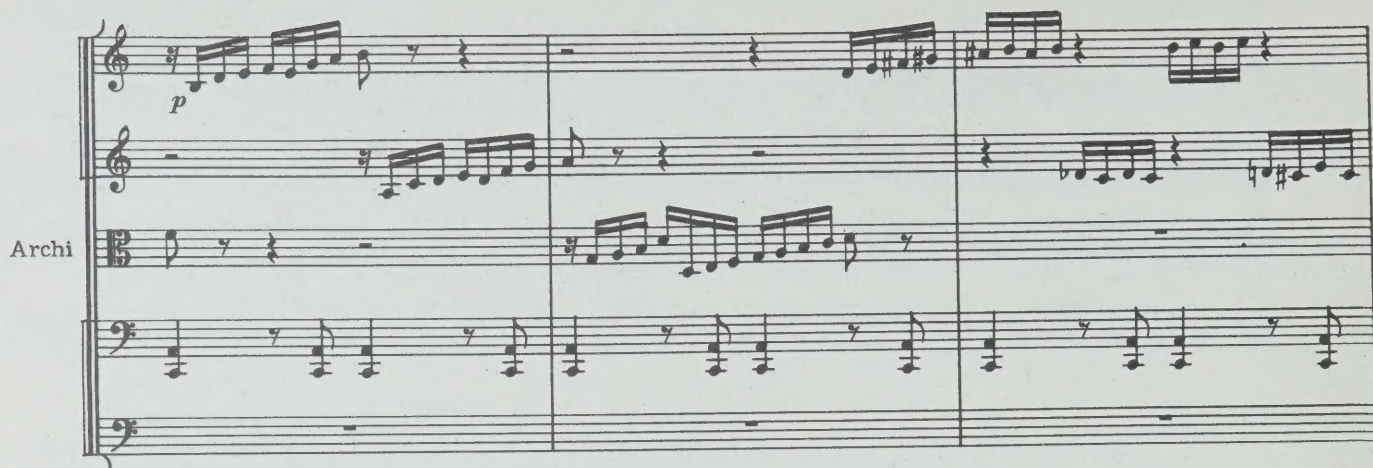
134 Più mosso

Fag.

Archl

Archi

p

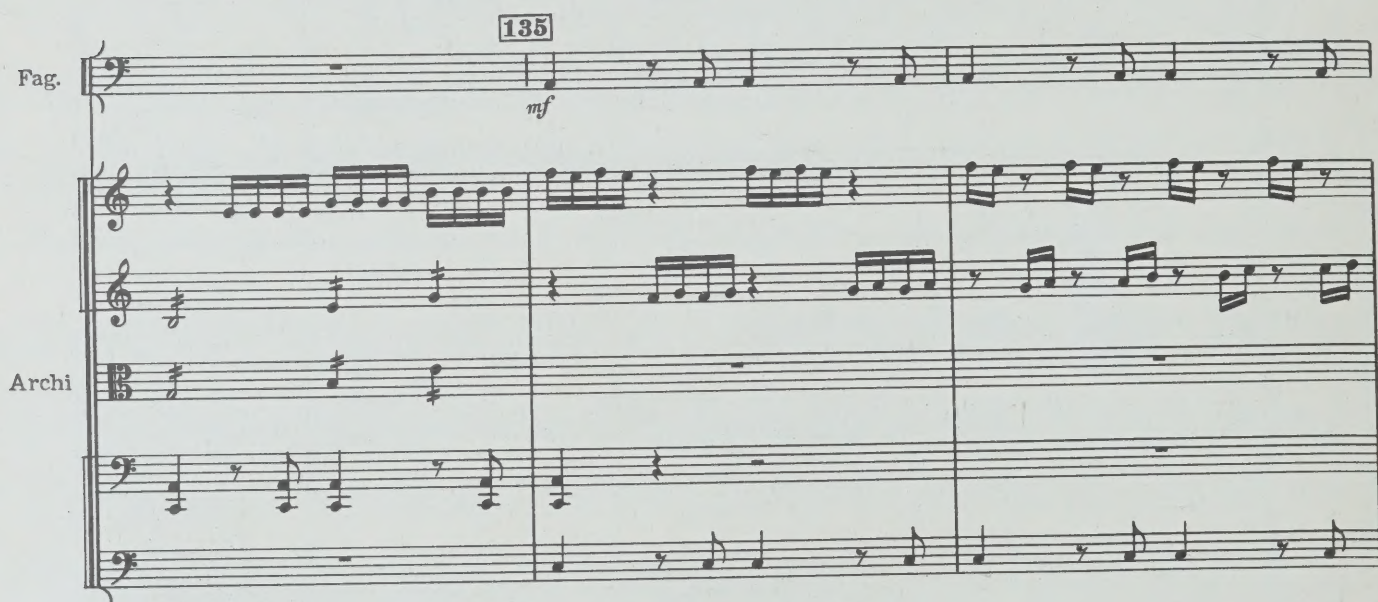


Fag.

135

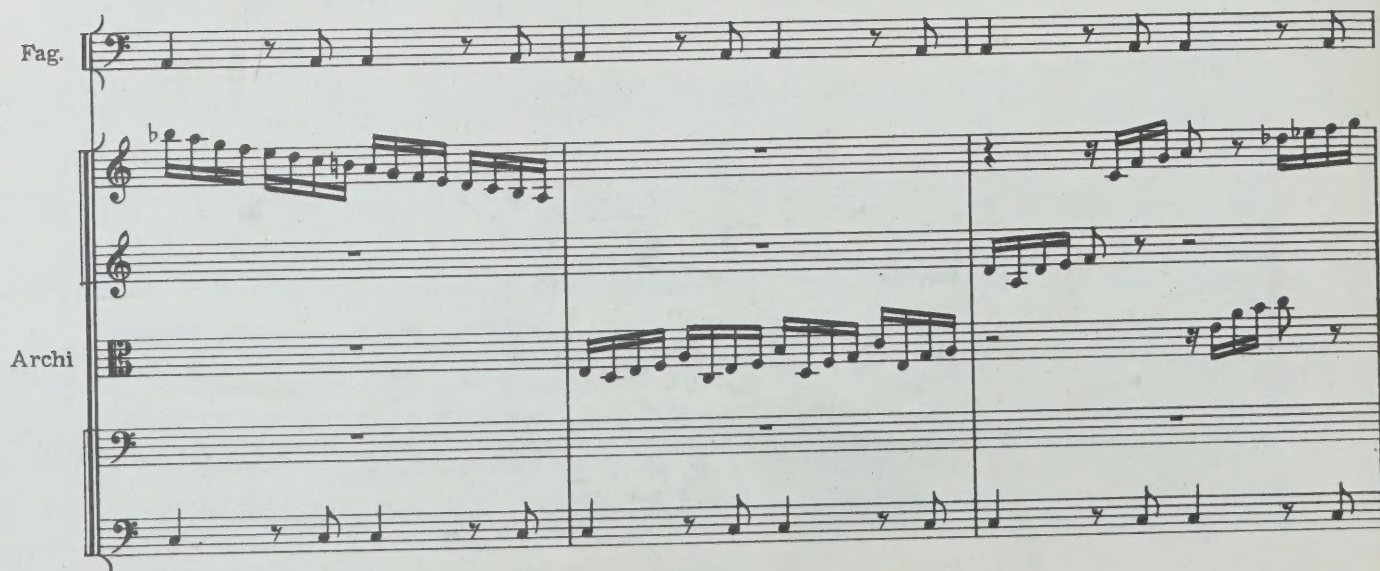
mf

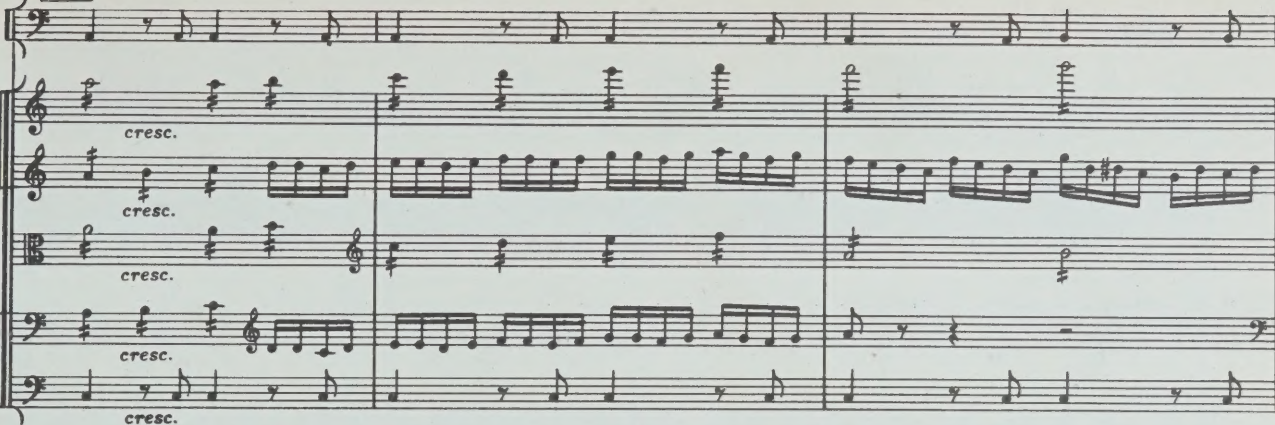
Archi

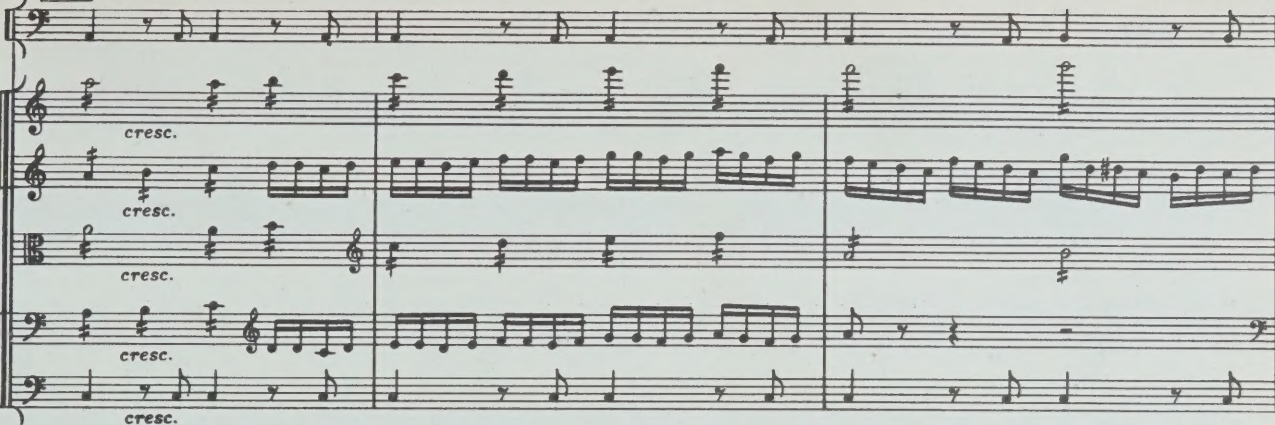


Fag.

Archi

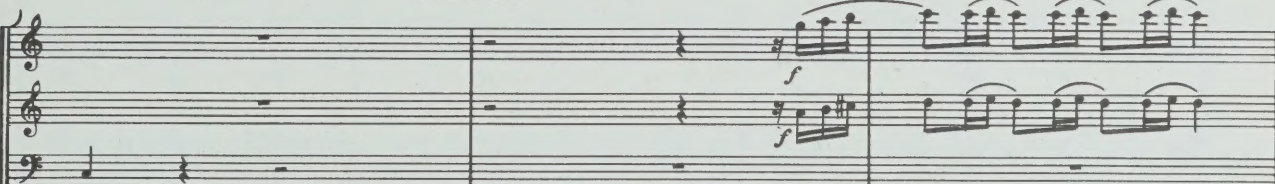


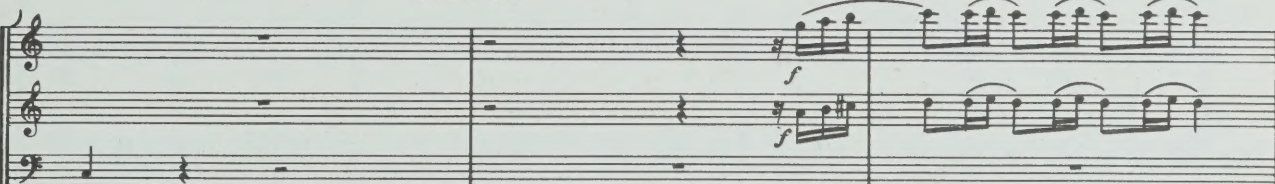
Fag. 

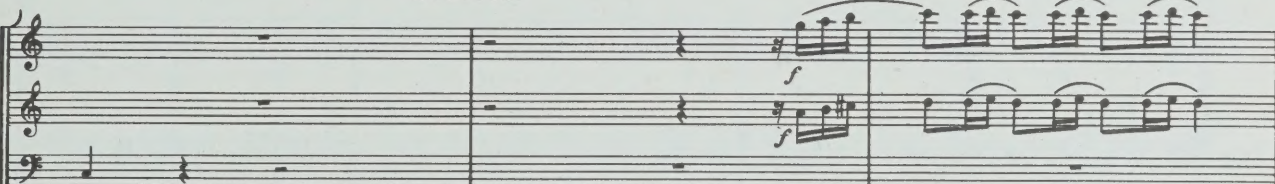
Archi 

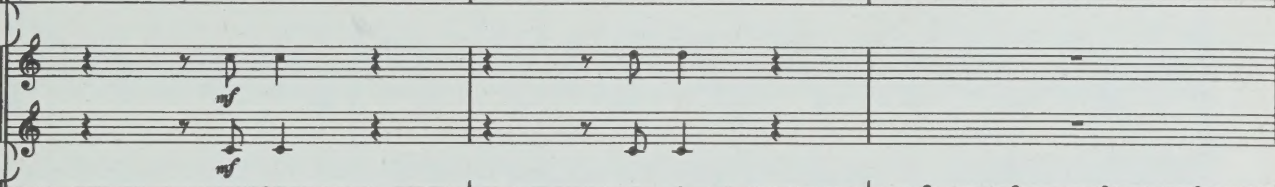
acceler.

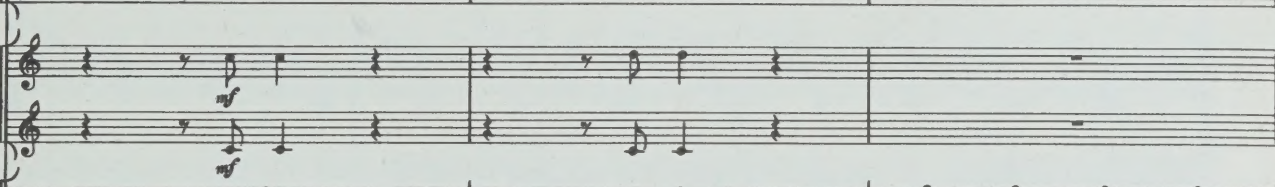
137 Allegro

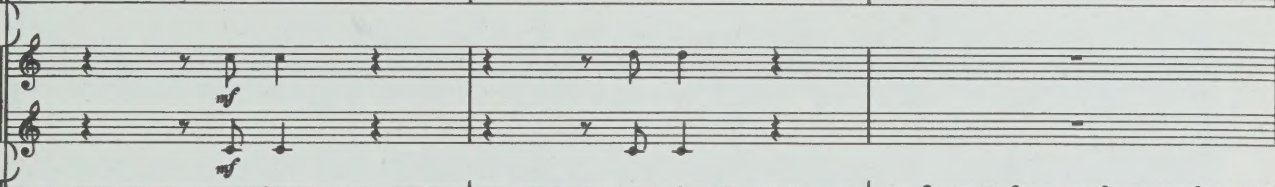
FL. 

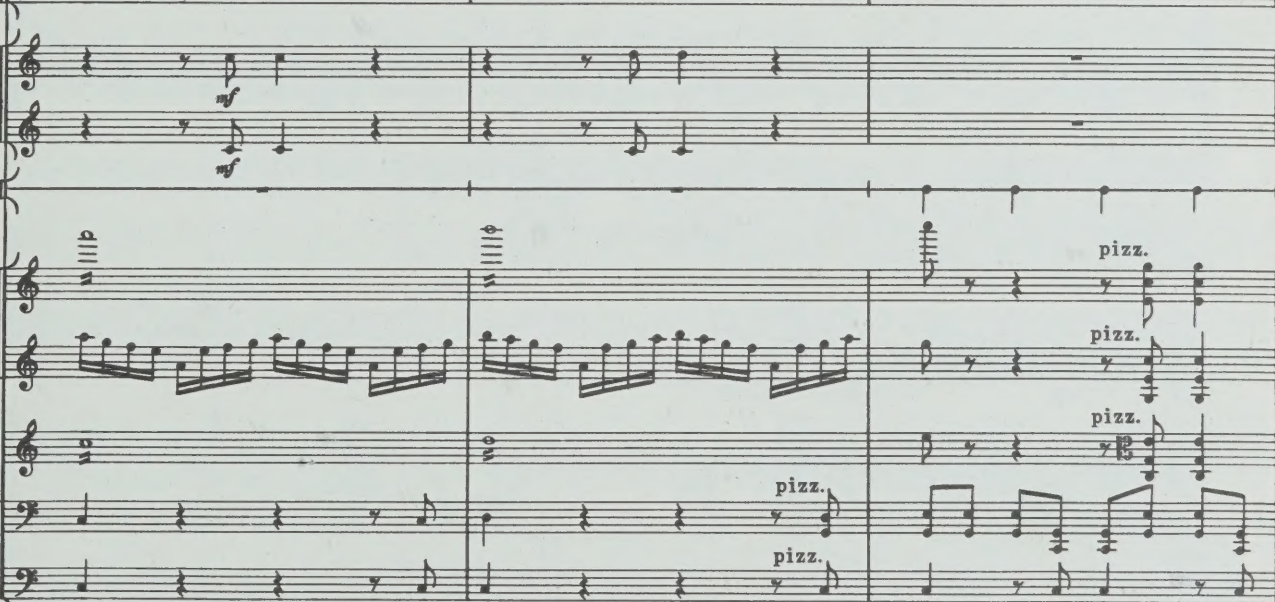
Cl. 

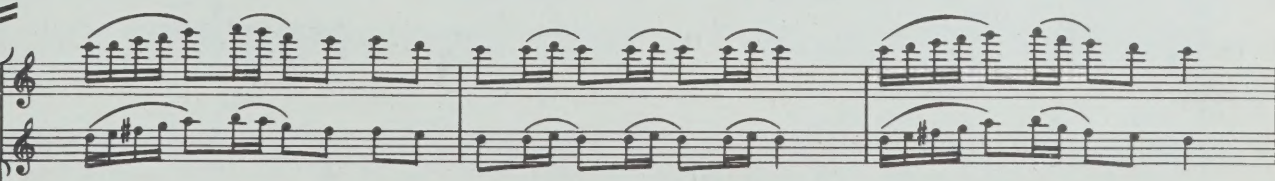
Fag. 

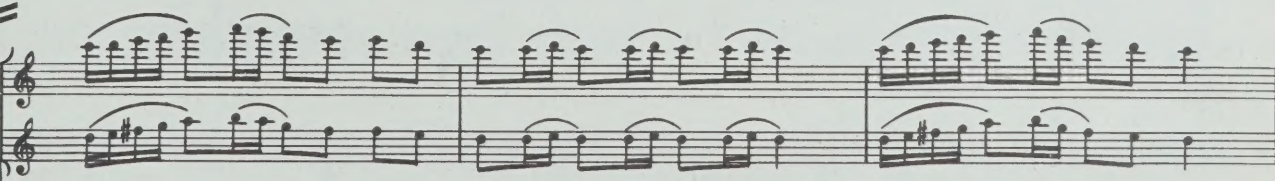
I. 

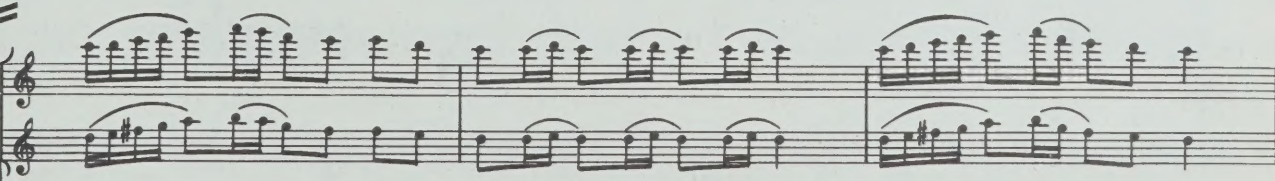
Cor. II 

Tr-lo 

Archi 

FL. 

Cl. 

Tr-lo 

Archi 

138

Fl.

Cl.

Tr-lo

Archi

139

Fl.

Cl.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Archi

140

FL.

Cl.

Archi

p

p

p

FL.

Cl.

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

Cl.

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

141

FL. *p cresc.* *f*

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. *I*

V-ni II

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

142

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. *I*

143

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

V-ni I *arco* *p*

V-ni II

Vle *arco* *p*

V-c. *arco* *p*

C-b. *arco* *p*

144

I
Cor.

II

Archi

145

Archi

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

Archi

146

Archi

First system of music (measures 146-148). It features a string section (Archi) with five staves: two treble clefs and three bass clefs. The music is in 4/4 time. Measure 146 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff and a rhythmic pattern in the other staves. Measure 147 continues the melodic line and the rhythmic pattern. Measure 148 shows a change in the melodic line and the rhythmic pattern.

Archi

Second system of music (measures 149-152). It features a string section (Archi) with five staves: two treble clefs and three bass clefs. The music is in 4/4 time. Measure 149 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff and a rhythmic pattern in the other staves. Measure 150 continues the melodic line and the rhythmic pattern. Measure 151 shows a change in the melodic line and the rhythmic pattern. Measure 152 shows a change in the melodic line and the rhythmic pattern.

Archi

147

Third system of music (measures 153-156). It features a string section (Archi) with five staves: two treble clefs and three bass clefs. The music is in 4/4 time. Measure 153 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff and a rhythmic pattern in the other staves. Measure 154 continues the melodic line and the rhythmic pattern. Measure 155 shows a change in the melodic line and the rhythmic pattern. Measure 156 shows a change in the melodic line and the rhythmic pattern.

Archi

148

Archi

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

P-tti

Cassa

p cresc.

Archi

marcato

p

149

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Cassa

Archi

f

p

f

p

fp

fp

fp

fp

fp

p cresc.

150

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Cassa

Archi

I
Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Cassa

Archi

151

I
Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Cassa

Archi

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Cassa

Archi

=

152

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Cassa

Archi

I
Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Cassa

Archi

153

I
Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Cassa

fff pp cresc. ff

fff pp cresc. ff

fff pp cresc. ff

fff pp cresc. ff

fff p cresc. ff

Archi

fff pp cresc. ff

fff pp cresc. ff

fff pp cresc. ff

fff cresc. ff

fff cresc. ff

154

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Tr-ba *ff*

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Tr-ba

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

155

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Cor. I *ff*

Cor. II *ff*

Tr-ba

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

156

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Tr-ba

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Tr-ba

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Tr-ba

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ne

Archi

==

159

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

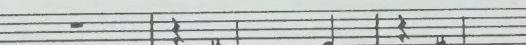
Tr-ba

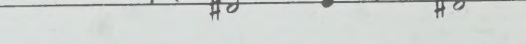
Tr-ne

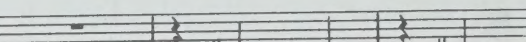
Archi

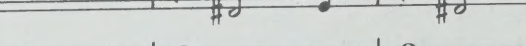


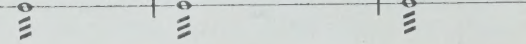
161

Fag. 

Tr-ne 

T-ro 

V-c. 

C.b. 

The first system of the musical score includes the following parts and staves:

- Fag.** (Bassoon): Staff 1, Bass clef.
- I Cor.** (First Cor Anglais): Staff 2, Treble clef.
- II Cor.** (Second Cor Anglais): Staff 3, Treble clef.
- Tr-ba** (Trumpet Basso): Staff 4, Treble clef.
- Tr-ne** (Trumpet Alto): Staff 5, Bass clef.
- V-c.** (Violoncello): Staff 6, Bass clef.
- C-b.** (Contrabasso): Staff 7, Bass clef.

The score is written for a 4/4 time signature. The first measure of the system contains a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking for the woodwinds and brass. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

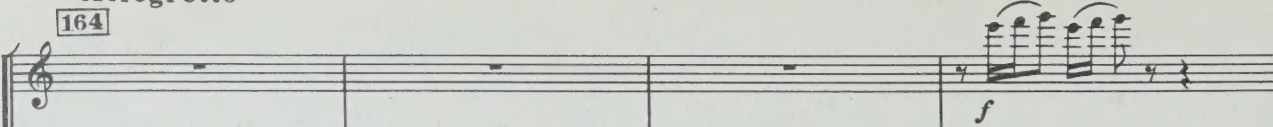
Musical score for measures 162-163. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn I (I), Horn II (II), Trumpet (Tr-ba), Trombone (Tr-ne), Timpani (Timp.), Violoncello (V-le), Violin (V-c.), and Contrabass (C-b.).

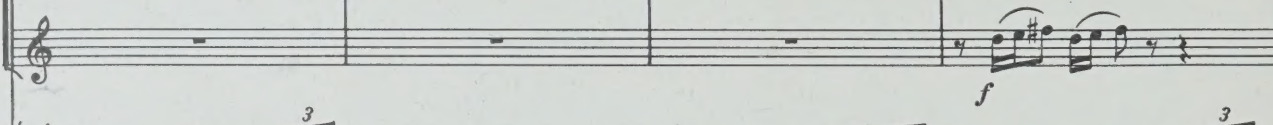
Measure 162: The woodwinds (Fl., Ob., Cl., Fag.) are mostly silent. The strings (I, II, Tr-ba, Tr-ne, V-le, V-c., C-b.) play a rhythmic pattern. The Timpani (Timp.) is silent.

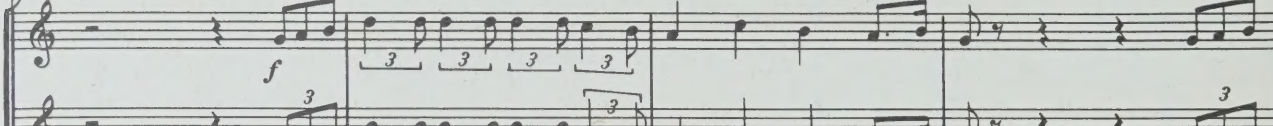
Measure 163: The woodwinds (Fl., Ob., Cl., Fag.) play a melodic line. The strings (I, II, Tr-ba, Tr-ne, V-le, V-c., C-b.) continue their rhythmic pattern. The Timpani (Timp.) plays a single note.

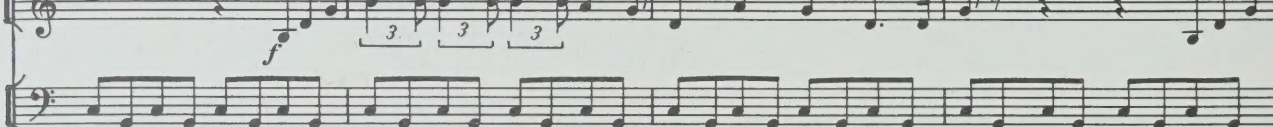
Allegretto

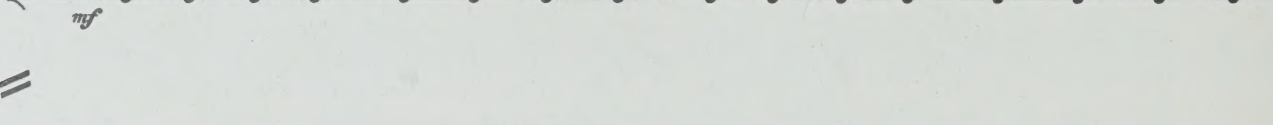
164

FL. 

Cl. 

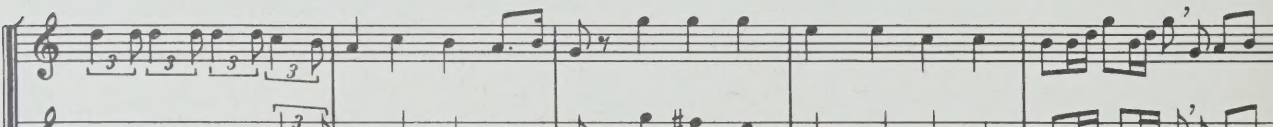
I Cor. 

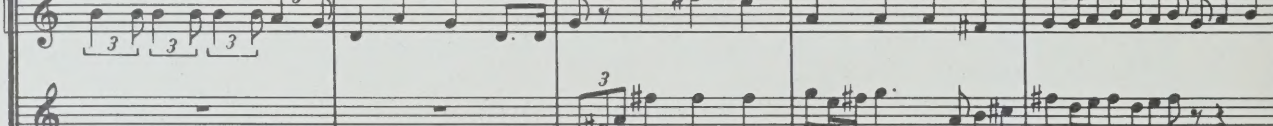
II Cor. 

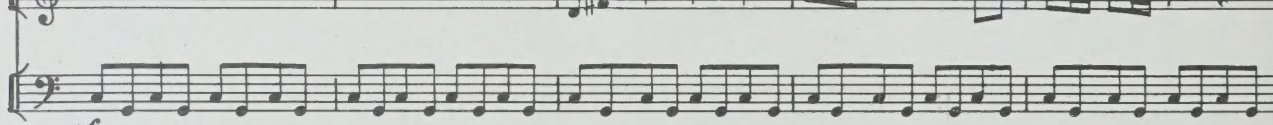
Timp. 

==

165

I Cor. 

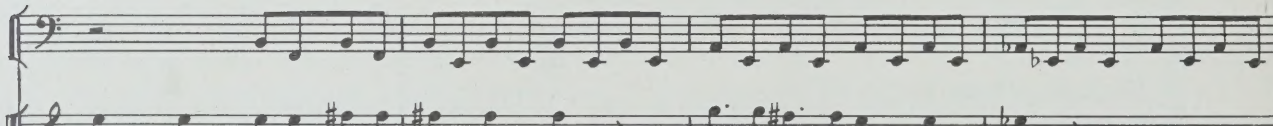
II Cor. 

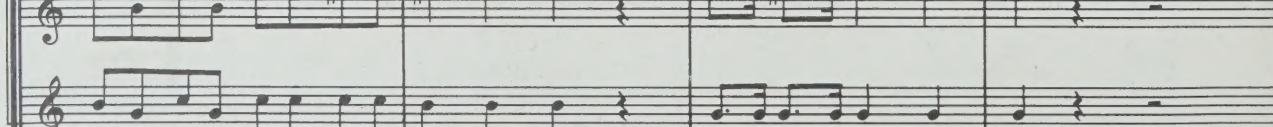
Tr-ba 

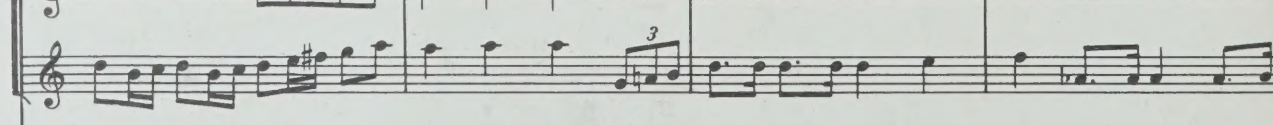
Timp. 

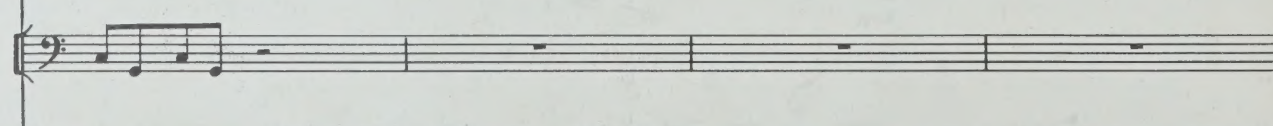
==

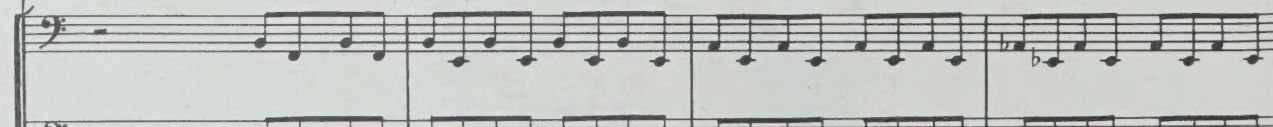
166

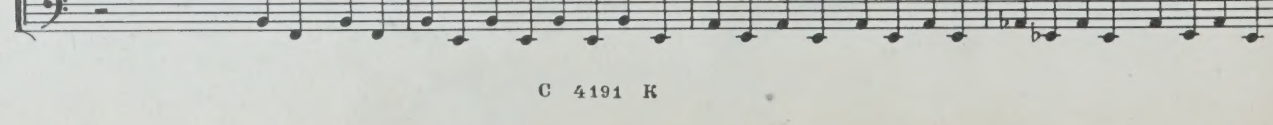
Fag. 

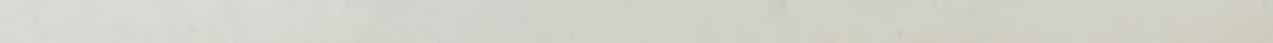
I Cor. 

II Cor. 

Tr-ba 

Timp. 

V-c. 

C-b. 

167

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

V-c.

C-b.

p

3

3

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

f

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

Ob.

Cl.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

==

Fag. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Archi
FL.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Archi

170

f

C 4191 K

Cor. I

Cor. II

Archi

[illegible]

Tr-ne

Archi

This image shows a musical score for a string quartet (Archi) and a trumpet (Tr-ne). The trumpet part is in the upper staff, featuring a single melodic line with a few notes and rests. The string quartet consists of four staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The Violin I and II parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Viola and Cello/Double Bass parts play a similar rhythmic pattern, with the Cello/Double Bass part including some chromatic movement. The score is written in 2/4 time and includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

108

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Archi

rit.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Ptti

Archi

173 Adagio
8-----

This musical score is for the opera 'L'Espresso' by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is written for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Fl.** (Flute)
- Ob.** (Oboe)
- Cl.** (Clarinet)
- Fag.** (Bassoon)
- I Cor.** (First Cor Anglais)
- II Cor.** (Second Cor Anglais)
- Tr-ba** (Trumpet in B-flat)
- Tr-ne** (Trumpet in E-flat)
- Timp.** (Timpani)
- Archi** (Strings)

The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the mood is 'Moderato'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The string section is marked 'sul C' (sul C-clef). The woodwind and brass sections have various articulations and dynamics. The percussion section includes a timpani part with a 'ff' marking. The string section includes a 'sul C' marking. The score is a full orchestral score for the opera 'L'Espresso' by Giuseppe Verdi.

174

Cor. I

Tr-ba

Timp.

Archi

FL.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
I
Cor.
II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Timp.
Ptti

Archi

Cl.
Fag.
I
Cor.
II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne

Archi

Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne

Archi

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Tr-ba

178

con sord.
con sord.
con sord.
con sord.

Archi

Archi

177

Cassa

pp

solo

Archi

pp

pp

tremolo non legato

p

solo

Cassa

Archi

178

Archi

tutti

Archi

179

pp *pizz.* *pp*

Fl.

Fless.

180

tutti

Archi

ppp *ppp* *arco*

Fl.

Cl.

Fless.

Archi

ppp *espress.* *espress.*

FL.

Cl.

Fless.

Archi

=

FL. *G. P.* 181

Fag. *G. P.* *ppp*

Timp. *G. P.* *ppp*

Fless. *G. P.*

Archi

БЕКАМИ СТОЯЛ ПАРИЖ V PARIS HAS STOOD FOR CENTRIES

Allegretto

Flauto

Clarinetto (B)

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

p

(senza sord.)

(senza sord.)

p

(senza sord.)

FL.

CL.

182

Archi

Archi

Archi

Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Archi

Cl.

Archi

184 Allegro

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

Cl. *cresc.*

Cor. I *p*

Cor. II *cresc.*

Archi *cresc.*

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

=

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. I *f*

Cor. II *f*

Tr-ba *f*

Tr-ne *f*

p arco

p arco

p arco

f

f

186

Fl.

Cl.

Archi

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Archi

pizz.

arco

187

FL.

Cl.

Cor. I
II

Archi

a2

f

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I
II

Archi

f

f

f

f

b

188

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

b

b

Fl. Ob. Cl. Fag.

Fl. Ob. Cl. Fag.

=

Fl. Ob. Cl. Fag.

Fl. Ob. Cl. Fag.

=

Cl. Fag. Tr-ba Archi

Cl. Fag. Tr-ba Archi

189

Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
Tr-ba
Archi

pizz.
pizz.

190

Fl.
Cl.
Fag.
Tr-ba
Archi

8
arco

Fl.
Cl.
I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Archi

8

191

I
 Cor. *f*
 II
 Tr-ba
 Archi
 pizz.

Fl.
 Cl.
 Fag.
 Tr-ba
 Archi
 pizz.

192

Cl.
 Fag.
 Archi
 arco

Arch.

First system of music, measures 190-192. The system includes five staves: two treble staves for strings (Violins I and II), a double bass staff, and two more staves for strings (Violas and Cellos/Double Basses). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Arch.

Second system of music, measures 193-195. The system includes five staves: two treble staves for strings (Violins I and II), a double bass staff, and two more staves for strings (Violas and Cellos/Double Basses). The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

193

Ob.

Cl.

Arch.

Third system of music, measures 196-198. The system includes five staves: two treble staves for woodwinds (Oboe and Clarinet), a double bass staff, and two more staves for strings (Violas and Cellos/Double Basses). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Fl. *f* *8*

Ob.

Cl. *f*

Fag.

Tr-ba *f*

Archi

Fl. *f* *8*

Ob.

Cl. *f*

Tr-ba *f*

Archi

Cor. I

Cor. II

Archi

I
Cor. II
Tr-ba

Archi

196

I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne

Archi

I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne

Archi

197

Archi

Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I
II

Archi

198

Cor. I

Cor. II

Archi

Measures 198-200. Cor. I and II play a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D). The strings play a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D). The woodwinds are silent.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Archi

Measures 201-203. Cor. I and II play a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D). Tr-ba plays a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D). The strings play a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D).

199

Fl.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Archi

pizz.

pizz.

Measures 204-206. Fl. plays a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D). Cor. I and II play a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D). Tr-ba plays a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D). The strings play a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G, A) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D).

Fl.

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Archi

arco

arco

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Archi

con sord. *pp*

con sord. *pp*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I
II

Tr-ba

Archi

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Archi

solo

pp

=

Cl.

Fag.

Archi

pp arco

pp arco

pp

=

Archi

arco

pp

201 Allegretto

Cl. *mp*

Archi *pp*

==

202

Fl. *pp*

Cl.

Archi

==

Fl.

Archi

==

203

Fl.

Archi

pizz.

pizz.

pp

204

Cl.

Archi

pp

pp

pp

pp

Archi

arco

arco

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

205

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-be

Tr-ne

Timp.

205

Archi

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
I Cor.
II Cor.
Tr-be
Tr-ne
Timp.
Archi

This system contains measures 1 through 4 of the score. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and strings (Violins I & II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) are active in all measures. The brass section (Trumpets I & II, Trombones, Trumpets in E-flat, and Timpani) has rests in measures 1 and 2, then enters in measure 3. The woodwinds play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in measures 1 and 2, followed by a melodic line in measures 3 and 4. The strings provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and moving lines.

Cl.
Fag.
I Cor.
II Cor.
Archi

This system contains measures 5 through 8 of the score. The woodwinds (Clarinet and Bassoon) and strings (Violins I & II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) are active in all measures. The brass section (Trumpets I & II, Trombones, Trumpets in E-flat, and Timpani) has rests in measures 5 and 6, then enters in measure 7. The woodwinds continue their melodic and rhythmic patterns. The strings maintain their harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Archi

=

Cl.

Archi

207

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Archi

=

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Archi

==

Ob.

Fag.

I
Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Archi

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Archi

This musical score system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), and a string section (Archi) consisting of Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The Flute part is mostly silent. The Oboe and Bassoon play a melodic line with some chromaticism. The string section provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) for the strings.

=

Archi

This system continues the string section (Archi) from the previous system, showing Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The Violin I part has a more active melodic line. The other string parts continue their rhythmic accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

209

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Fag. *f*

I Cor. *ff*

II Cor. *ff*

Tr-ba *ff*

Tr-ne *f*

209

Arch. *ff*

f

f

attacca

БЕРГАБ VI VERSAILLES

Adagio

I
 Corni
 II
 Platti
 Violini I
 Violini II
 Viole
 Violoncelli
 Contrabassi

con sord.
 con sord.
 p f p p f p p f p p f p
 f p f p f p f p f p f p
 p f p f p f p f p f p f p
 p f p f p f p f p f p f p
 p f p f p f p f p f p f p

210
 I
 Cor.
 II
 Tr-ba
 Ptti
 Archi

p
 p
 con sord.
 p
 f f f f f
 f f f f f

$\equiv$

Ptti

Archi

solli

cresc.

Allegretto **212**

Archi

First system of musical notation for strings (Archi). It consists of five staves: two treble clefs (Violins I and II), two alto clefs (Violas), and one bass clef (Cellos/Double Basses). The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff has a half rest followed by a half note G4. The second staff has a half rest followed by a half note F#4. The third staff has a half rest followed by a half note E4. The fourth staff has a half rest followed by a half note D4. The fifth staff has a half rest followed by a half note C3. The system continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

Archi

Second system of musical notation for strings (Archi). It continues the musical material from the first system, featuring various rhythmic patterns and dynamics across the five staves.

Archi

Third system of musical notation for strings (Archi). It continues the musical material, with a measure number **213** appearing in the first staff. The system includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamics across the five staves.

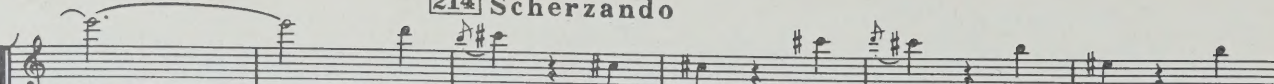
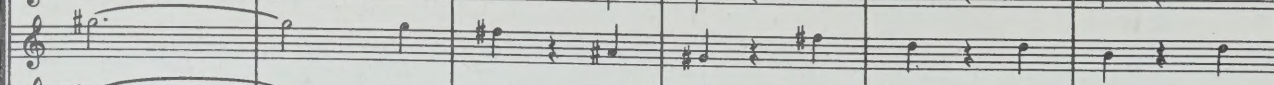
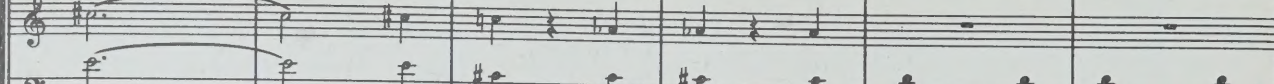
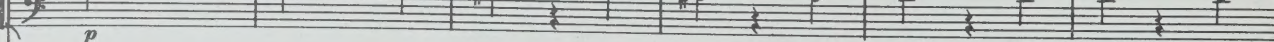
Fl.

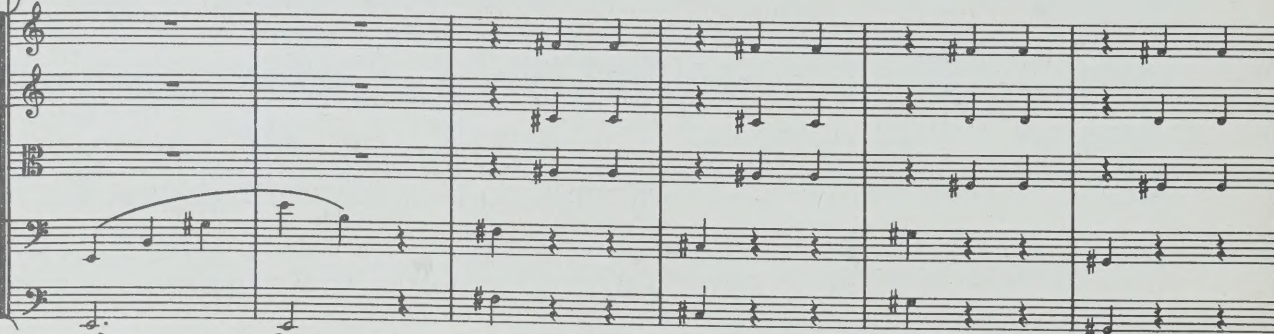
First system of musical notation for the Flute (Fl.) part. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef. The music begins with a half rest followed by a half note G4. The system continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

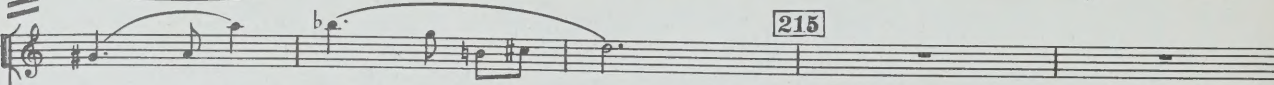
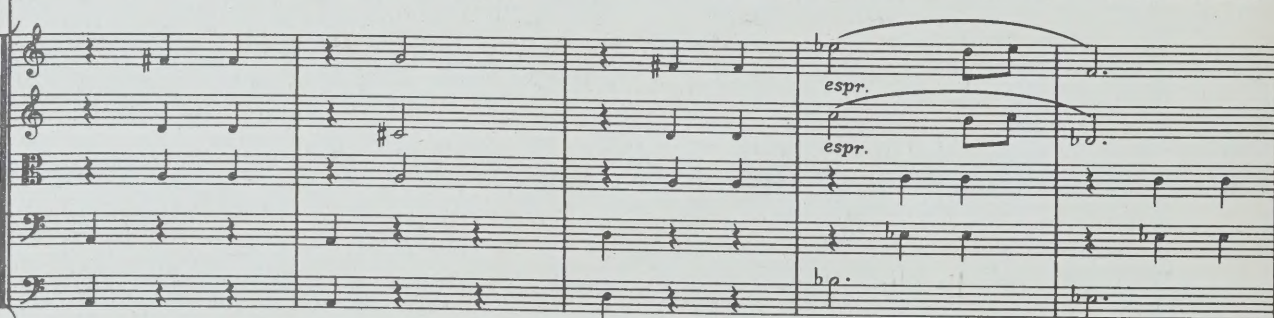
Archi

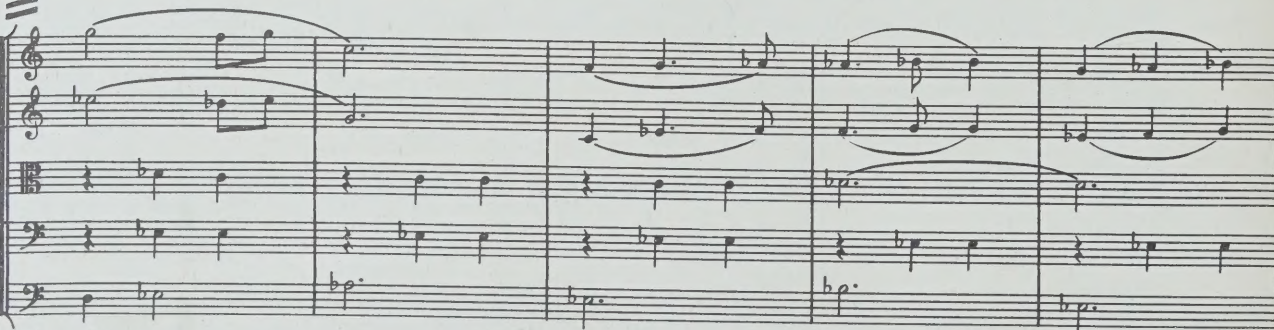
Fourth system of musical notation for strings (Archi). It consists of five staves: two treble clefs (Violins I and II), two alto clefs (Violas), and one bass clef (Cellos/Double Basses). The system continues the musical material from the previous systems, featuring various rhythmic patterns and dynamics across the five staves.

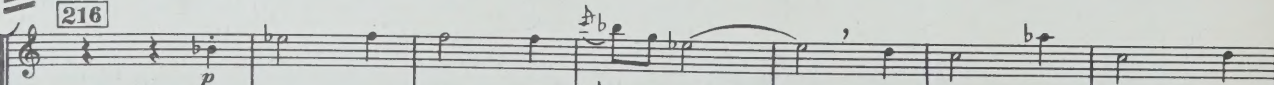
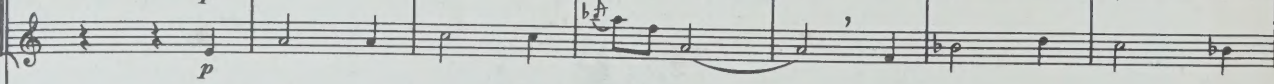
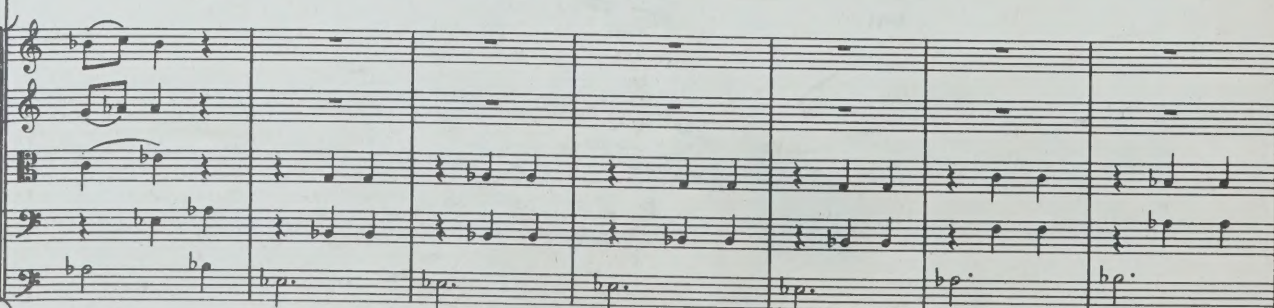
214 Scherzando

FL. 
Ob. 
Cl. 
Fag. 
p

Archi 

FL. 
Archi 
espr.
espr.
b.p.

Archi 

FL. 
Cl. 
Archi 
p
p
b.p.

217

FL

Ob.

Cl.

Archi

solo

218

FL

Ob.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Archi

FL

Ob.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-lo

p

219

220

FL

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ba

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ba

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ba

Archi

221 a tempo

solo

pp

pp

pp

Cl. *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *molto rit.*

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

222

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

This musical score page, numbered 146, contains staves for the following instruments:

- FL.** (Flute): Treble clef, playing eighth-note triplets in the first two measures, then rests.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Treble clef, playing eighth-note triplets in the first two measures, then rests.
- Cl.** (Clarinet): Treble clef, playing eighth-note triplets in the first two measures, then rests.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Bass clef, playing eighth-note triplets in the first two measures, then rests.
- Cor. I** (Cor Anglais I): Treble clef, playing eighth-note triplets in the first two measures, then half notes with a flat in the last two measures.
- Cor. II** (Cor Anglais II): Treble clef, playing eighth-note triplets in the first two measures, then half notes with a flat in the last two measures.
- Tr-ba** (Trumpet Basso): Treble clef, playing eighth-note triplets in the first two measures, then rests.
- Tr-ne** (Trumpet Natural): Bass clef, playing eighth-note triplets in the first two measures, then rests.
- Archi** (Archi - Strings): Includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass staves. Violins and Viola play eighth-note triplets in the first two measures, then sixteenth-note patterns. Cello/Double Bass play eighth-note triplets in the first two measures, then half notes in the last two measures.

The score is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system covers measures 1 through 4, and the second system covers measures 5 through 8.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Archi

dim.

pizz.

dim.

pizz.

dim.

Cl.

223

Fag.

Archi

p

p

p

rit.

224

Cl.

Piano

Archi

Pno

Pno

Pno

Pno

Pno

Pno

tr

12/8

12/8

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

rit.

Tempo di Valse

226 8

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

P-tti

Archi

8

8.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

227

8.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

8.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

This musical score page, numbered 152, contains three systems of music for a symphony orchestra. The first system includes parts for Flute (FL), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), and a pair of Horns (Cor. I and II). It also includes parts for Trumpet (Tr-ba) and Trombone (Tr-ne). The second system is for the String section (Archi), with staves for Violins I and II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses. The third system repeats the woodwind and brass parts from the first system. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The woodwinds and brass parts feature various melodic lines, while the strings provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. A rehearsal mark with the number '8' is placed above the first system.

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

228 Andante

Vle *pp* *pizz.*

V-c. *pizz.*

C-b. *pizz.*

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

Cl. *p*

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

Cl.

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

229

Cl.

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

Cl.

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

Cl.

I

Cor.

II

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

230

Cl.

I

Cor.

II

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

I
Cor.
II

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

I
Cor.
II

V-ni I

V-ni II

Vle

V-c.

C-b.

[231] Allegro

Fl.

Archi

FL.

Archi

232

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

senza sord.

pp

senza sord.

pp

pp

pp

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

(pizz.)

This musical score page, numbered 157, contains three systems of music for a large orchestra. The first system includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), and a pair of Cor Anglais (Cor. I and II). The second system adds Trombone (Tr-ba) and Trombone/Euphonium (Tr-ne). The third system includes the string section (Archi), represented by Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The woodwind and brass sections play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the strings provide a steady accompaniment. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals.

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Archi
Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Archi

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Archi

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Archi

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. I
Cor. II
Tr-ba
Tr-ne
Archi

234

Fl. Ob. Cl. Fag. I Cor. II Tr-ba Tr-ne

Archi

arco

FL. Cl. Archi

arco

The musical score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 234-236) includes woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Trumpets I & II, Trombone, Trumpet), and strings. The woodwinds and strings play active parts, while the brass instruments are mostly silent. The second system (measures 237-240) features the Flute and Clarinet with complex, rapid passages, and the strings playing a steady accompaniment. The third system (measures 241-244) continues the woodwind and string parts, with the strings playing a consistent rhythmic pattern. The score is written in a key with one flat and a 2/4 time signature.

235 Tempo di Valse

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Ptti

Archi

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

8

FL

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

238

8

FL

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

T-ro

Archi

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

ff

239

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

I

Cor.

II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Archi

b

FL. Ob. Cl. Fag. Cor. I II Tr-ba Tr-ne Timp. Sil. Archi

Measures 240-241. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses) are mostly silent. The brass section (Cor. I, II, Tr-ba, Tr-ne, Timp., Sil.) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The woodwinds enter in measure 241 with a melodic line.

FL. Ob. Cl. Fag. Cor. I II Tr-ba Tr-ne Sil.

Measures 242-243. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses) are mostly silent. The brass section (Cor. I, II, Tr-ba, Tr-ne, Timp., Sil.) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The woodwinds enter in measure 243 with a melodic line.

Cor. I II Tr-ba Tr-ne

Measures 244-245. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses) are mostly silent. The brass section (Cor. I, II, Tr-ba, Tr-ne, Timp., Sil.) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The woodwinds enter in measure 245 with a melodic line.

242

FL. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Sil. *ff*

243

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor. I

Cor. II

Tr-ba

Tr-ne

Timp.

Cassa

Sil.

Archi

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

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